2. (Original) The reflective-type liquid crystal display in claim 1, wherein said first-type electrode comprises a transmissive-type electrode and said second-type electrode comprises a reflective-type electrode.

3. (Previously Presented) A reflective-type liquid crystal display comprising:

a first-type electrode;

a second-type electrode positioned opposite said first-type electrode and being of an opposite type than said first-type electrode; and

a liquid crystal material between said first-type electrode and said second-type electrode,

wherein at least one of said first-type electrode and said second-type electrode includes a conducting amorphous layer adjacent said liquid crystal material, wherein said conducting amorphous layer has a resistivity between 10^4 and 10^{11} ohms-cm, and

wherein said amorphous layer comprises one of a hydrogenated amorphous carbon silicon, germanium, SiO2, Si3N4 and TiO2.

4. (Original) The reflective-type liquid crystal display in claim 1, wherein said amorphous layer has a unidirectional orientation matched to said liquid crystal material.

5. (Original) The reflective-type liquid crystal display in claim 1, further comprising one of a polyimide layer, polyamide layer and oblique-evaporated inorganic layer between said amorphous layer and said liquid crystal material.

6. (Original) The reflective-type liquid crystal display in claim 1, wherein a voltage between said first-type electrode and said reflective electrode varies a transparency of said liquid crystal material.

7. (Original) The reflective-type liquid crystal display in claim 1, wherein said amorphous layer comprises a passivation layer.

8. (Previously Presented) A reflective-type liquid crystal display comprising:

a transmissive electrode;

a reflective electrode positioned opposite said transmissive electrode; and

a liquid crystal material between said transmissive electrode and said reflective electrode,

wherein at least one of said transmissive electrode and said reflective electrode includes a conducting diamond-like amorphous carbon layer adjacent said liquid crystal material, wherein said diamond-like conducting amorphous carbon layer has a resistivity between 10^4 and 10^{11} ohms-cm.

9. (Original) The reflective-type liquid crystal display in claim 8, wherein said transmissive electrode comprises indium tin oxide and said reflective-type electrode comprises aluminum.

10. (Previously Presented) A reflective-type liquid crystal display comprising:

a transmissive electrode;

a reflective electrode positioned opposite said transmissive electrode; and

a liquid crystal material between said transmissive electrode and said reflective electrode,

wherein at least one of said transmissive electrode and said reflective electrode includes a conducting diamond-like amorphous carbon layer adjacent said liquid crystal material, wherein said diamond-like conducting amorphous carbon layer has a resistivity between 10^4 and 10^{11} ohms-cm, and

wherein said amorphous carbon layer comprises one of a hydrogenated amorphous carbon silicon, germanium, SiO2, Si3N4 and TiO2.

11. (Original) The reflective-type liquid crystal display in claim 8, wherein said amorphous carbon layer has a unidirectional orientation matched to said liquid crystal material.

12. (Original) The reflective-type liquid crystal display in claim 8, further comprising one of a polyimide layer, polyamide layer and oblique-evaporated inorganic layer between said amorphous carbon layer and said liquid crystal material.

13. (Original) The reflective-type liquid crystal display in claim 8, wherein a voltage between said transmissive electrode and said reflective electrode varies a transparency of said liquid crystal material.

14. (Original) The reflective-type liquid crystal display in claim 8, wherein said amorphous carbon layer comprises a passivation layer.

15. (Previously Presented) A method of forming a reflective-type liquid crystal display comprising:

forming a first-type electrode;

forming a second-type electrode positioned opposite said first-type electrode and being of an opposite type than said first-type electrode;

forming a liquid crystal material between said first-type electrode and said second-type electrode; and

forming a conducting amorphous layer on at least one of said first-type electrode and said second-type electrode adjacent said liquid crystal material, wherein said conducting amorphous layer is formed to have a resistivity between 10^4 and 10^{11} ohms-cm.

16. (Original) The method in claim 15, wherein said forming of said first-type electrode comprises forming a transmissive-type electrode and said forming of said second-type electrode comprises forming a reflective-type electrode.

17. (Previously Presented) A method of forming a reflective-type liquid crystal display comprising:

forming a first-type electrode;

forming a second-type electrode positioned opposite said first-type electrode and being of an opposite type than said first-type electrode;

forming a liquid crystal material between said first-type electrode and said second-type electrode; and

forming a conducting amorphous layer on at least one of said first-type electrode and said second-type electrode adjacent said liquid crystal material, wherein said conducting amorphous layer is formed to have a resistivity between 10^4 and 10^{11} ohms-cm, and

wherein said forming of said amorphous layer comprises forming one of a hydrogenated amorphous carbon silicon, germanium, SiO2, Si3N4 and TiO2 layer.

18. (Original) The method in claim 15, wherein method includes forming said amorphous layer to have a unidirectional orientation matched to said liquid crystal material.

19. (Original) The method in claim 15, further comprising forming one of a polyimide layer, polyamide layer and oblique-evaporated inorganic layer between said amorphous layer and said liquid crystal material.

20. (Original) The method in claim 15, wherein a voltage between said first-type electrode and said reflective electrode varies a transparency of said liquid crystal material.